FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1835. [NO. 956.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

YARBROUGH & RAY,

HAVE received their Fall Supply of GOODS, which they offer on accommodating terms.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART, OF

1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
2,500 bushels ditto ditto,
2,000 ditto Turk's Island ditto,
50 hhds Molasses,
25 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
200 bags Porto Rico and Rio Coffee,
10 ditto Java ditto,
20 tons assort'd Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto hoop and band Iron,
125 kegs Nails,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole Leather,
150 sides Harness and Skirting ditto,
15 bbls Tanner's Oil,
50 ditto No. 3 Mackerel,
5 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1835 55 4t.

SEPTEMBER, 1835.

Fresh Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO, would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving by the ship Ann Ho from Liverpool, their entire importation of British DRY GOODS. These with others bought in the different markets will be opened with all possible despatch; their assortment will be still equal to any heretofore offered. Particulars in a future advertisement.

Petersburg, (Va.) Sept 14, 1835 55 4t

Valuable LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 17th of October next, I will sell, at Public Auction, on the Premises, that valuable tract of LAND, whereon Jesse Newberry now lives, containing 130 Acres, together with Corn, Fodder, and other articles. Terms of sale made known at the time

JONATHAN EVANS.

September 15, 1835 55ts.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No 3. MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount

September 21, 1835. 55tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 20th inst, a negro woman who says her name is CELIA, and says that she belongs to Anna Bass, of Darlington District, South Carolina She is about 45 or 50 years of age, yellow complexion, and has a large scar on each side of her cheek, near the chin. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer

Fayetteville, Sept 21, 1835 55t

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J. P Geise, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46 5t-eowtf.

Double Tin Bathing Tubs,

A FIRST RATE ARTICLE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will keep constantly, ready made BATHING TUBS, made of two cross double Tin. He will keep one to hire in cases of sickness, on moderate terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

August 31, 1835. 52-eow4w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School offer for sale that BEAUTIFUL LOT, including the entire square between Mumford Street and the Lafayette Hotel. Unless previously disposed of, it will be laid off into small parcels and sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th October next.

JAS H. HOOPER,
HENRY POTTER,
GEO. McNEILL, } *Committee.*

September 14, 1835 54-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Tuesday last, a negro man about 35 or 40 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Richard Roberts, and that he made his escape from him in Chester District, South Carolina, while moving to the Western part of Alabama; had been confined in Montgomery County Jail, N. C., from whence he had recently made his escape. Said negro says that he was on his way when taken up to Onslow county, in this State, where he had a wife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Sept 11, 1835 54tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood I bought them from Col Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE

Duplin County, Sept 10, 1835. 54tf

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white.)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 lbs. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Red Lead, White and Black do in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

Bank of Cape Fear,

9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-t1N.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

C. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.
ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entire new.

Sept 1, 1835 52 3m

BACON.

10,000 lbs of BACON, for sale by

W. C COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to

W. C. C.

August 18 50tf

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. S Latta are requested to make payment within sixty days from 1st September, 1835. Should any debtors to said firm fail to do so, they may expect to be called on by a Collecting Officer.

August 21, 1835 51 6w

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Chally ette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835 33tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100,	$0 50
1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 polls, value $300,	3 50
1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam Pearce, for M J. McDowell, value $25,	13
1 do. Kenneday street, do by Sam. Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30,	15
1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val. $300	1 50
The following are returned as unlisted.	
1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150,	75
3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150,	75
2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600,	3 00
1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50,	25
1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co value $300,	1 50
1 do. Wilmington Road, do do., Moses Robeson, value $300,	1 50
1 do. corner of Hillsboro' and Rowan streets, the owner unknown, value $300,	1 50
1 do do do do do do. joins Edith James, value $100,	50
1 do. back of Brick Row, formerly given in by Jno. W. Howell, value $50,	25

G DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept 13, 1835. 54tds.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks. Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

July 27, 1835. JNO. McARN. 47tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Judge Gaston's Speech continued.

If there be difficulties in ascertaining what the Article in question *effectually* enacts, we are at least able, with some degree of confidence to pronounce what it does not enact. It in no degree abridges the *elective* franchise. Every citizen, however heretical his religious opinions, has a right to vote in the *choice* of those who make the laws or who administer to the service of the State. It *unquestionably* has no application to military offices. However dangerous may be supposed the religious principles of an individual, he is constitutionally qualified to command the military strength of the State. It is clear too, and I suppose will be admitted by every legal gentleman, that the prohibitions in this Article can exclude no one from *seats in the General Assembly* Whenever the Constitution means to exclude any man from a seat in the Legislature, it says so in express terms Thus in the 25th section, it declares that no Receiver of Public Monies, &c "shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly or be eligible to any office in this State." A seat in the Legislature is *above* offices or places of trust in the Civil Department, and is not comprehended impliedly within these terms. If there had been any good reason to doubt this construction, such a doubt would have been removed by the adjudication of the Senate of the United States upon the impeachment of William Blount, and the decision of our House of Commons, in the year 1808, in the case of Mr Jacob Henry, a Jew, and a Representative in that body from the County of Carteret. The persons therefore whom this Article proscribes are not only qualified to choose the law-makers and to hold military appointments, but *may* themselves become the law makers of the land. Let us pause a moment, and consider the *wisdom* of the provision. The only ground upon which a constitutional disqualification of a portion of the citizens for any public trust, can possibly be vindicated, is the public safety. The People, the legitimate fountain of power, should not be forbidden from confiding the management of their concerns to any whom they may prefer, unless it be to those who *cannot* have the ability and integrity to serve them faithfully. Now if the profession of certain irreligious notions or certain heretical religious opinions renders a man *necessarily* unfit for the public service, he is peculiarly and emphatically an unfit depository of the political power and the controller of the physical strength of the State. Yet this Article permits unbelievers and misbelievers to elect those who shall enact laws—and permits them, if the People so please, to enact laws themselves for the government of the whole State, and permits them to command the Militia by whom the laws are to be enforced. If it be safe to allow them to wield these powers, on what pretence can it be alleged, that it is utterly unsafe to permit their fellow citizens to appoint one of them to a subordinate civil employment, whatever knowledge they may have of his fitness for its duties, and whatever confidence a long and intimate acquaintance may warrant them in reposing in his tried virtue? He may elect rulers, or may himself be a ruler. There is no danger in his being a member of the Senate or House of Commons—there is no danger in having a command over the armed force of the State—but, the country's safety forbids, however exemplary his conduct or excellent his character, that he should be a judge or a Sheriff or Clerk of a Court or a Constable! Wonderful sagacity! Admirable prudence! A congeniality of sentiment sometimes betrays men into a misplaced confidence; but it seldom happens that an individual, whose opinions on any subject of deep concern, are quite different from those of his neighbors, commands their respect and affection, unless his life be such as to keep down and over-rule the prejudice so naturally arising from this dissimilarity. Bad men, belonging to obnoxious sects, stand no chance of obtaining appointments; and therefore our Constitution takes care that good ones *shall not* be elected. Profound wisdom! This provision has been called a badge of ancient prejudice, and no doubt it is in part the result of prejudice.—But it does not spring from prejudice only—from a mere dull, sullen, unreasoning antipathy. It manifests also the agency of another temperament or passion of a more calculating character—a passion not unfrequently seen on occasions where one would least expect it; which may be discerned through disguises most carefully put on to hide it from observation. When the renowned John Gilpin was about to enter on his gallant expedition to Edmondton, he was delighted to perceive that his money loving spouse, in all her preparations for the celebration of the happy day, still exhibited her characteristic disposition to take care of the main chance—

"That though on *pleasure* she was bent,
She had a *frugal mind.*"

While this restraint on the freedom of choice professes an affectionate solicitude, lest the good People or their Agents may ruin the country by employing in the public service, men whose faith is unsound, that solicitude is satisfied by an exclusion from offices or places of *profit* It apprehends no danger, provided the *emoluments* of office can be kept sacred. Although bent on the preservation of Religion, it has a selfish mind—it is of the same spirit which prompted multitudes to follow after the Redeemer of mankind, under the pretence of witnessing his marvellous deeds and listening to his holy doctrines, but, in truth, because he had multiplied the loaves and fishes in the wilderness. It is of the spirit which would find a belief in the Bible or in the Koran, the rite of Baptism or Circumcision, a reasonable and useful constitutional requirement, if it but insured a monopoly of the public service money It is the same spirit which actuates the sutlers and followers of a camp, the retainers and slaves of successful power, who discover in the hopes of victory an inducement for fidelity, and in its plunder, a reward for baseness It is the spirit of cupidity, cloaked but not concealed beneath the mantle of Religious zeal, offering bribes for conformity—courting prejudice and bigotry on the one side and wooing dissimulation and human infirmity on the other—it is a spirit which should find no abiding place in the Constitution of a free People.

Prejudice and cupidity are formidable foes and will no doubt oppose an obstinate resistance to every effort which may be made to dislodge them from their hold. But we should be false to this people, if we distrusted their ability to decide correctly on this question. Lay it *fairly* before them, and no man need doubt the issue. The question is, ought there to be any Religious test in the Constitution?—Shall any man be debarred from office, merely because of his *opinions* on matters of Religion? To me it seems, if there can be any certainty in moral or political science, the answer must be in the negative It is an invasion of the right of the people to select those whom they deem worthy of confidence, and a violation of the right of the citizen to acquire the confidence of his fellow men, and to enjoy the rewards which they wish to bestow on his intelligence, industry, patriotism and virtue. In those governments which undertake to prescribe a Religious faith to their subjects and command its profession as a part of civil duty, there is at least a congruity in visiting disobedience by appropriate penalties. Incapacitation for office is *there* a punishment for disloyalty—and if it be supposed not adequate to its end, it is followed up by imprisonment, fine, confiscation, exile, torture and death. The *principle* is the same in all these grades of punishment. It is a visitation of the vengeance of the State upon those who offend against its institutions. But where a State is avowedly based on Religious Freedom, where it proclaims that every man has from nature a right, which he cannot surrender, and which none may take away—a "natural and unalienable right" to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of *his own conscience*—a right, of the correct exercise of which, his conscience is the sole judge—how can that State, without a violation of first principles, punish him by degradation because of the exercise of that very right? To this question, an answer is attempted to be given; and if the indefensible character of the cause did not forbid all wonder at any sophism that might be pressed into its defence, I should find it difficult either to restrain, or fitly to express my surprise at the nature of the pretended answer. It is very gravely said, that no man has any natural right to office, and therefore, the refusal of an office to him cannot be a punishment. Sir, how could it have escaped the intelligent mind of the gentleman from Chatham, (Mr. McQueen,) who has given undeserved honor to this notion by his approbation of it, that although no man has a natural right to an office, *all* have an equal right to *deserve* and to *acquire* whatever may be had without injury to others? How could he fail to discern, that although the bestowal of an office by the community on one of several competitors for distinction, ought not to be felt as a wrong by those who have been disappointed, because their claims have been fairly presented to and fairly passed upon by that community; yet an *interdict* to become a candidate and to present his claims for distinction would be felt by every man of sensibility as an act of arbitrary power? What is punishment, but pain or inconvenience inflicted, because of something done or intended? Is there no punishment but that which causes *corporeal suffering?* Are there not pangs "sharper than what the body knows?"—Is an *incapacity* to be called to an office of public trust or emolument, no penalty? Is it not a putting down of those, declared incapable, below the rest of their fellow citizens? and is reproach, is loss of rank in society, no privation—no injury? The oppressor's scorn and the proud man's contumely, are classed by him, who of all mere mortals, seems to have best understood human nature and to have most thoroughly read the human heart, as among the sorest ills which flesh is heir to. Insult is of all injuries the hardest to be borne. And what can be a more direct insult to any man, than a deliberate declaration that he is utterly unworthy of confidence. Why Sir, the miserable wretch who is whipped for larceny, writhes less under this *torture*, than under the *disabilities* which the conviction produces. It is no punishment to any individual not to be called on to give testimony, but to be declared infamous and incapable of giving testimony is more than he can bear. Disgrace is the worst of punishments. It is like the shirt of Nessus which stung the fabled son of Jove into madness. I pity from the bottom of my heart the poor creature who hankers after office. There is not one which this people can give, that I would turn on my heel to obtain. But to be declared by the Constitution disqualified for office, is an indignity which I could not but feel, although the consciousness that it is unmerited, might enable me to treat it with calm scorn.

Sir, I am opposed, out and out, to any interference of the State with the *opinions* of its citizens, and more especially with their opinions on Religious subjects. The good order of society requires that *actions* and *practices* injurious to the public peace and public morality, should be restrained, and but a moderate portion of practical good sense is required to enable the proper authorities to decide what conduct is really thus injurious. But to decide on the truth or error, on the salutary or pernicious consequences of *opinions*, requires a skill in dialectics, a keenness of discernment, a forecast and comprehension of mind, and above all an exemption from bias, which do not ordinarily belong to human tribunals. The preconceived opinions of him, who is appointed to try, become the standard by which the opinions of others are measured, and as these correspond with, or differ from his own, they are pronounced true or false, salutary or pernicious. Let the Arminian pass on the doctrines of the high Calvinist, and he will have no hesitation in branding them as utterly destructive of the distinctions between right and wrong, and leading to the subversion of all morality. Let the Calvinist determine on the soundness and the tendencies of the Arminian faith, and he will have little difficulty in arraigning it for blasphemy, as stripping the Almighty of his essential attributes, and setting up man as independent of God and needing not his grace. Law is the proper judge of *action*, and reward or punishment its proper sanction. Reason is the proper umpire of *opinion*, and argument and discussion its only fit advocates. To denounce opinions by law is as silly, and unfortunately much more tyrannical, as it would be, to punish crime by logic.—Law calls out the force of the community to compel obedience to its mandates. To operate on opinion by Law, is to enslave the intellect and oppress the soul—to reverse the order of nature, and make reason subservient to force. But of all the attempts to arrogate unjust dominion, none is so pernicious as the efforts of tyrannical men to rule over the human conscience. Religion is exclusively an affair between man and his God. If there be any subject upon which the interference of human power is more forbidden, than on all others, it is on Religion. Born of Faith—nurtured by Hope—invigorated by Charity—looking for its rewards in a world beyond the grave—it is of Heaven, heavenly. The evidence upon which it is founded, and the sanctions by which it is upheld, are addressed solely to the understanding and the purified affections.—Even He, from whom cometh every pure and perfect gift, and to whom Religion is directed as its author, its end, and its exceedingly great reward, imposes no coercion on his children. They believe or doubt or reject according to the impressions which the testimony of revealed truth makes upon their minds. He causes His Sun to shine, alike on the believer and the unbeliever, and His dews to fertilize equally the soil of the orthodox and the heretic. No earthly gains or temporal privations are to influence their judgment here, and it is reserved until the last day, for the just Judge of all the Earth to declare who have criminally refused to examine or to credit the evidences which were laid before them. But Civil Rulers thrust themselves in and become God's avengers. Under a pretended zeal for the honor of His house, and the propagation of His Revelation,

Snatch from His hand the balance and the rod;
Rejudge His justice—are the God of God,

define faith by Edicts, Statutes and Constitutions; deal out Largesses to accelerate conviction, and refute unbelief and heresy by the unanswerable logic of pains and penalties. Let not religion be abused for this impious tyranny—Religion hath nothing to do with it. Nothing can be conceived more abhorrent from the spirit of true Religion, than the hypocritical pretensions of Kings, Princes, Rulers and Magistrates to uphold her holy cause by their unholy violence.

Sir, when that moment had arrived at which an offended but yet gracious God was pleased to send his beloved Son into the world for the redemption of sinning and sinful man, a Messenger of light announced the glad tidings to the astonished Shepherds that were watching their flocks in the stillness of night, on the plains of Judea; and suddenly, he was joined by a multitude of the Heavenly Host chaunting "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, good-will unto Men." Certainly never was there an event so fit to call forth this gratulation from Heaven to Earth, never an announciation so abounding in peace and good-will to all the children of Adam.

He, whose birth it proclaimed, had long been promised under the appellation of "the Prince of Peace." Of him it had been predicted, "he shall not strive nor cry, neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets; a bruised reed shall he not break, nor smoking flax shall he quench, till he send forth judgment unto victory." Truly did he bring good will and love to man, for "greater love hath no man, than this, to lay down his life for his friend." Meek and humble, patient, long suffering, and kind to all, by example as by precept, he inculcated brotherly love as the characteristic distinction by which his disciples were to be known, and forbade all violence, strife and contention in his cause. When asked to what extent the duty of forgiveness should be carried to an offending brother, he declared it to be without limit, and to the inquiry, "who is my neighbor?" he answered by that beautiful parable which, more than any positive precept, teaches that the schismatic and the heretic come within the sacred embrace of Charity. When James and John would have called down fire from Heaven to punish the cities of Samaria, that withstood him because his face was turned to Jerusalem, he rebuked them, as not knowing what manner of spirit they were of.—When in the defence of his divine Master, the ardent Peter smote the servant of the High Priest, he reproved him for the violent deed and ordered him to return the sword to its scabbard. Dragged before wicked Priests and wicked Rulers, and questioned upon the false charge by which it was sought to take away his life, he calmly proclaimed that his kingdom was not of this world. And, when finally, the unspeakable deed of iniquity was done—that deed which nature could not witness without proclaiming her abhorrence—at which the Sun withdrew his light, and the earth quaked, and the graves gave up their dead—he breathed his last

sigh in supplicating forgiveness for his persecutors. Truly has his message been one of peace and good will to man. Look through the world, and you will find liberty, law, order, science and civilization, existing only where this message is known. It is not the Religion of the Redeemer which requires for its support the denunciations of law.—Violent men, wicked men, selfish men, cunning men, in all times and in all countries, seek to hide from others, and sometimes even from themselves, the purposes which they would accomplish and the motives by which they are actuated. The alliance between King and Church, or between State and Church, by which the latter has been taken into the keeping of the Civil Power, has sprung not so much from a zeal for Religion, not so much even from bigotry or fanaticism, as from the crooked policy of tyrannical men. A Law-Church is a convenient instrument for rulers, whether with or without religion. It enlarges their dominion, by extending it over the minds of their subjects. It puts at their disposal the high places in the church, and enlists in their service its Ministers and Teachers. It makes Kings and Princes and Magistrates the heads of God's spiritual kingdom, and renders it sacrilege as well as treason to resist their sway. Thus has the religion of peace and brotherly love been held up as the pretext for tyranny and persecution; and its holy name been desecrated to purposes of plunder and outrage. The offices of the realm were of course the property of those only who would embrace the religion of the realm, for to differ from the Sovereign in religion, was, in effect to refuse him allegiance, and disqualification for office was but a mild punishment for so heinous a crime. This penalty, which some amongst us so tenaciously cling to, is but a part of the necessary sanctions for maintaining the alliance between Church and State; for upholding a Law-Church. Yet gentlemen would fain retain it here, where the Constitution forbids the establishment of any one Church or denomination in preference to another. Let them act with some degree of consistency Either let them blot out this appendage of an established Church, or set up a Church *as the Church of North Carolina* Perhaps, however, they fear that the country is not yet ripe for accomplishing the latter purpose, and as cause and effect act mutually on each other, they would content themselves for the present by preserving this feature of religious preference as preliminary to and preparing the way for a State-Religion, at a more convenient season.

Sir, although this alliance of Religion and the Civil power did not take place for many centuries after christianity was first promulgated to the world, it became at length so general, that when the American Colonies were settled, there was no country in Europe which had not its established Church. In the train of this establishment, followed all the usual consequences of intolerance and persecution. He who did not believe according to law, was punished as a disloyal subject.—Degraded, fined, imprisoned, plundered and proscribed at home, because of the exercise of man's noblest prerogative, the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, different sects of European Christians fled from this detested tyranny to the Western side of the Atlantic.—And here it was, that Religion was emancipated from her thraldom to Princes and Rulers, and the principle of *Freedom of Conscience* adopted as a political axiom, and placed at the very foundation of Civil Institutions Sir, the honor, the immortal honor of being the first to assert this noble truth, belongs to the illustrious founders of the Catholic Colony of Maryland. Every friend of freedom throughout the world owes a large debt of gratitude to these benefactors of the human race. Let me avail myself of the occasion to lay before the Committee some notices of them and of their doings, well worthy to be remembered, and which I have taken chiefly from a highly respectable work "Bancroft's History of the United States." The research, love of truth and ability, by which this work is characterized, render it an authority on all matters of our early history, and on this subject especially, there is nothing to fear from any prejudice or partiality of the author.

At the head of the founders of Maryland was George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He was a gentleman of high character, talents and accomplishments, who, from the purest motives had embraced the principles of the Roman Catholic Faith.—He made an open profession of his conversion, and was consequently obliged to surrender the high office which he held as one of the two Secretaries of State to James the First. While Secretary, he had obtained a Patent for the Southern Promontory of Newfoundland, and had expended much money in a fruitless attempt to settle its rugged and sterile shores. He afterwards obtained a Patent for a tract of country north of the Potomac, then uninhabited except by scattered hordes of Indians. The Patent was drawn up according to his suggestions, although it was finally issued after his death in favor of his son, Cecil Calvert. In this fundamental charter of the Colony of Maryland were to be found the most admirable provisions for Civil and Religious freedom. "Unlike any patent which had hitherto passed the great seal of England, it secured to the emigrant an independent share in the legislation of the Province, of which the Statutes were to be established with the advice and approbation of the majority of the freemen or their deputies."—Sir George Calvert "far from guarding his territory against any but those of his persuasion, as he had taken from himself and his successors all arbitrary power by establishing the legislative franchises of the people, so he took from them the means of being intolerant in religion, by securing to all present and future liege people of the English King, without distinction of sect or party, free leave to transport themselves and their families to Maryland.—Christianity was by the Charter made the law of the land, but no preference was given to any sect, and equality in religious rights, not less than in civil freedom was assured." [1 Bancroft's History, 260.] "Calvert deserves to be ranked among the most wise and benevolent law-givers of all ages. He was *the first* in the history of the Christian World to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects.—The asylum of *Papists* was the spot, where, in a remote corner of the world, on the banks of rivers which had been as yet unexplored, the mild forbearance of a Proprietary adopted Religious Freedom as the basis of the State." [Ditto 262.] "Memorable was the character of the Maryland Institutions. *Every other country* had persecuting laws." "I will not" (such was the oath of the Governor of Maryland) "I will not, by myself or any other, directly or indirectly trouble, molest, or discountenance any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ, for or in respect of Religion." "Under the mild institutions and munificence of Baltimore, the dreary wilderness soon bloomed, with the swarming life and activity of prosperous settlements; the Roman Catholics were oppressed by the laws of England, were sure to find a peaceful asylum in the quiet harbours of the Chesapeake; and there too *Protestants* were sheltered against *Protestant* intolerance." [Do 266.] Yes sir, while the Puritans persecuted the Episcopalians in New England, and the Episcopalians persecuted the Puritans in Virginia, the oppressed of *every province* found freedom and security in Maryland. "The disfranchised friends of Prelacy from Massachusetts, and the Puritans from Virginia, were welcome to an equality of political rights in the Roman Catholic Province of Maryland. [Ditto 277.] The early history of Maryland is one on which the eye delights to dwell; it is the history of benevolence, gratitude and toleration. The Biographer of Baltimore could with truth assert, "that his Government, in conformity with his strict and repeated injunctions, had never given disturbance to any person in Maryland, for matters of religion; that the colonists enjoyed freedom of conscience not less than freedom of person and estate, as amply as ever did any people in any place of the world." [Ditto 277.] There was one attempt, a most ungrateful attempt, to mar this scene of harmony and moral beauty, and, for a short time, it unfortunately succeeded. After the dissolution in England of the long Parliament, and the assumption of all power by the Lord Protector Cromwell, some of his followers in this country, seized the government of Maryland, and administered the affairs of the province by a Board of Commissioners. The result is thus described by the Historian. "Intolerance followed upon this arrangement; for parties in Maryland had become identified with Religious sects. The puritans, ever the friends to popular liberty, hostile to a monarchy, and equally so to a hereditary proprietary, contended earnestly for civil liberty; but had neither the gratitude to respect the rights of the Government by which they had been received and fostered, nor magnanimity to continue the toleration to which alone they were indebted for their continuance in the colony. A new Assembly convened at Patuxent, acknowledged the authority of Cromwell, but it also exasperated the whole Romish party by their wanton disfranchisement. An act concerning Religion confirmed the freedom of conscience, PROVIDED the liberty were not extended to *Popery, Prelacy,* or *licentiousness of opinion.*" (Pretty extensive exceptions!) Yet Cromwell, remote from the scene of strife, was not betrayed by his religious prejudices into an approbation of the ungrateful decree. He commanded the Commissioners not to busy themselves about Religion, but to settle the Civil Government." [Ditto 281.]

The next example of Religious Freedom, secured in the original and fundamental institutions of a State, was given to the world by the great and amiable Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Religious Society of the Baptists. This extraordinary man, at the age of 50, had *matured* a doctrine which secures to him imperishable fame. A fugitive from Religious persecution in England, "he had revolved in the capacious recesses of his mind the nature of intolerance, and he and he alone, had arrived at *the great principle* which is its only effectual remedy. He announced his discovery under the simple proposition of the sanctity of conscience. The civil magistrate should restrain *crime,* but never violate the *freedom of the soul*" (1 Bancroft's History 398.) "In the unwavering assertion of his views, he never changed his position; the sanctity of conscience was the great tenet, which with all its consequences he defended as he first trod the shores of New England; and in his extreme old age, it was the last pulsation of his heart. But it placed the young emigrant in direct opposition to the whole system upon which Massachusetts was founded, and gentle and forgiving as was his temper, prompt as he was to concede every thing which honesty permitted, he always asserted his belief with temperate firmness and unbending benevolence," [Ditto 399.] It was impossible that with these fixed principles of enlarged liberality he should not often have come in opposition to the fierce doctrines which then obtained. The persecuted Pilgrims of Massachusetts were such zealous lovers of Civil and Religious Freedom that they would fain keep it all to themselves. They could not abandon the idea of punishing Heresy as a crime against the State, and of upholding God's law by human force. "Magistrates were selected exclusively from *members of the Church*—With equal propriety, reasoned Williams, might a Doctor of Physic or a Pilot be selected according to his skill in Theology and his standing in the Church." It was objected to him, that his principles subverted all good government. The commander of the vessel of State, replied Williams, may maintain order on board the Ship, and see that it pursues its course steadily, even though the dissenters of the crew are not compelled to attend the public prayers of their companions But the controversy finally turned on the question of the rights and duties of Magistrates" (thereby meaning civil rulers) to *guard the minds of the People* against corruption and to punish what would seem to them heresy. Magistrates, Williams asserted, are but the Agents of the People or its Trustees, on whom *no spiritual power* in matters of Religion can be conferred, since conscience belongs to the individual, and is not the property of the body politic; and with admirable dialects, clothing the great truth in its boldest form, he asserted, that "the Civil Magistrate may not intermeddle even to stop a Church from apostacy and heresy," and that equal protection should be extended to every sect and every form of worship." With corresponding distinctness, he foresaw the influence of his principles upon Society. "The removal of the yoke of *soul oppression,* to use the words in which, at a later day, he confirmed his early view, as it will prove an act of mercy and righteousness to the enslaved nations, so it is of binding force to engage *the whole* and every *interest* and *conscience* to preserve the *common liberty and peace.*" [Ditto 401, 402.] "Compelled to fly, because of these obnoxious opinions, in winter snow, and stormy weather, for 14 weeks not knowing what bread or bed did mean, often without fire, food or companion, often without a guide and with no shelter but a hollow tree, he at length found a safe refuge and kind treatment among the Narragansett Indians From them he purchased an extensive Territory and there founded the Commonwealth of Rhode Island, wherein the will of the majority was to govern in all things, and God alone respected as the ruler of conscience. Admirable as is the history of Roger Williams, there is no trait in his character so touching as his conduct towards his persecutors. When a most formidable conspiracy was about to be formed between the Pequods and Narragansetts, for the destruction of Massachusetts, this excellent man not only was the first to communicate intelligence of the pending mischief, but encountered every extremity of peril to avert it. Taking shipping, alone, in a wretched canoe, he hastened to the house of the Sachem of the Narragansetts. The Pequod ambassadors, reeking with blood, were already there; and for three days and nights the business compelled him to lodge and mix with them, having cause every night to expect their knives at his throat. The Narragansetts were unwavering; but he succeeded in dissolving the formidable conspiracy. It was the most intrepid and successful achievement in the whole Pequod War; an action, as perilous in its execution, as it was fortunate in its issue." [Ditto 430, 431.]

Next in the roll of the illustrious Law-makers who made Religious Freedom the basis of their Institutions came the just and benevolent William Penn. His colony of Pennsylvania was planted, grew, and thrived under the auspices of the same wise and liberal policy. Maryland, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, before the American Revolution were the *only* countries in which the equality of all Christian sects was established as a rule of fundamental law. It could not but be however, that a principle so simple, so liberal, so humane, so wise, should make its way to universal adoption where not opposed by inveterate prejudice or artificial policy. As soon as the Revolution broke out, the People of the other Colonies or States began to proclaim the principle of religious freedom.

It is asserted, as we have seen, in our Bill of Rights, with the utmost solemnity, and the establishment or preference of any religious denomination by law is expressly interdicted by the Constitution. Yet this declaration of Religious freedom and this prohibition of a State Religion are accompanied by the strange clause we are now examining. It would seem as though men cannot open their eyes suddenly on too bright a light. So in the Constitution of New Jersey, care is taken to place *all* Protestant sects beyond the power of legislative action, while with respect to others, *though no exclusion is pronounced,* the same security is not given. But finally, in every other of the twenty-four States of this Union, *perfect Religious Freedom,* perfect equality of sects, an entire exemption from religious tests, are now solemnly declared to be the basis on which rest all their Institutions. This salutary principle has spread across the Atlantic and triumphed over the misrule and inveterate usages of the ancient Governments there.—With scarcely an exception, it now prevails throughout *all* Europe, and Religious opinions are no longer there a qualification for, or an incapacity for Civil employment. And can it be, that *we* shall prove recreant in this noble strife for securing the sanctity of conscience and purity of religion? Shall *we* afford to the bigots, the fanatics, and the friends of arbitrary power abroad, an apology for claiming this State as an ally in the cause of Intolerance? I hope not. I trust that we shall act up to the axiom proclaimed in our Bill of Rights, and permit no man to suffer inconvenience or to incur incapacity, because of religion, whether he be Jew or Gentile, Christian or Infidel, Heretic or Orthodox. Pollute not the ark of God with unholy touch. Divine Truth *needs* not the support of human power either to convince the understanding or to regulate the heart. Dare not to define divine truth, for it belongs not to your functions and you may set up falsehood and error in its stead. Prohibit, restrain and punish as offences against human society all practices insulting to the faith, the institutions, and the worship of your People, but offer no bribes to lure men to profess a faith which they do not believe, inflict no penalties to deter them from embracing what their understandings approve, and make no distinction of ranks and orders in the community because of religious opinions.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.—We find in the Columbus (Ohio) Journal of Friday, 11th inst. the following Postscript:

Office of the Journal and Sentinel,
Friday, 8 o'clock, A. M.

We stop the press for the insertion of the following *news* from the Boundary, taken from the Cleveland *Whig* of last Tuesday, received by this morning's mail.

From the seat of War.—We understand, through Capt. Pratt, of the steamboat Oliver Newberry, arrived to-day, that at the time he left Toledo yesterday, Gov. Mason and Mr. Wing were in possession of that place, at the head of about 1200 armed men, parading the streets, and threatening to burn the town. They had then destroyed the corn in a field belonging to the obnoxious Mr. Stickney! The Court of Common Pleas for Lucas county, held its session at Toledo on Monday, it is stated, before day-light.

It is also stated that Gov. Mason, before leaving Detroit, directed the Postmaster not to forward any communications to him coming from the Seat of Government. Probably he had been advised of his supersedeas, but not officially; and was determined to live in glorious ignorance of it, until he had achieved the laurels of a hero, at Toledo.

The annexed paragraph from the Detroit Journal of the 12th, shows, that the soldiers of Michigan, had marched back again, and so ends this controversy for the present.

THE WAR.—Yesterday our streets were enlivened with the presence of the sturdy hands, who so lately left us to meet the deluded followers of Gov. Lucas at the point of the bayonet, at the famous village of Toledo. Their appearance indicated a hasty preparation, and they were mostly without the trappings of military display; but their stout muscular frames, healthy countenances, and substantial farming dresses spoke well for the character of our neighbors in the country.

On their arrival at the disputed ground, not a soldier from Ohio was to be seen. Every thing was quiet, and there was nothing more for them to do, but swallow their rations, and turn about for home. After waiting some time for the foe, and getting no tidings of his approach, they re-embarked on board the steamers which took them down, and arrived on the battle ground of Lake Erie, on the memorable anniversary of Perry's victory, when they celebrated the day with feasting and joy. They then returned to Detroit, whence after spending the night, they set off in fine spirits for their homes.

Extract of a letter from the vicinity of Toledo, dated September 9—"The Ohio war is over for the present. The court was held at Toledo, at 7 o'clock A. M., and after sitting an hour or two, adjourned over to March next. A short time after the court adjourned, the forces of Michigan marched into the town—whereupon, the forces of Ohio retired across the river."

More Summary Punishments.—We learn that letters are received in town, stating that Mr. Thom, formerly a member of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and who, in connexion with many others, left that institution a year or two since, because they were not permitted to *agitate* on the subject of Abolition, has been seized by a mob, near his place of residence in Kentucky, and dreadfully whipped, having received 39 lashes on his bare back, so heavily laid on that they nearly cost him his life. The letters add, that he would actually have been murdered, but for the interference of some gentlemen more moderate than the rest, who insisted that he had already got enough. Mr. Thom was one of the speakers at the abolition anniversary in this city in May last, and has also held forth in various other places at the North and East What may have been his course in Kentucky, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Easton Sentinel, a Jackson and Wolf paper, of Pennsylvania, holds the following language in relation to the magician:

"As to Van Buren, we feel disposed to say little about him—we dislike the man and his measures, and we believe that the great body of the democracy of our State dislike him."

There is much force in the moral of this old fable.

"A man had the choice of committing the least of three offences—murder, robbery, or drunkenness He chose the latter, got drunk, and then committed the other two."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Massacre at Para.—We cannot give place to the account of the horrid massacres and devastations, at the above place, without expressing both surprise and indignation, that this Government, though again and again warned of the unsettled state of things among the natives, and of their hostility to the whites—should not have sent, and kept there, or in the vicinity, some one of our ships of war. For want of such protection, the American Consul, and other Americans have lost their property, and been obliged to flee for their lives, with just the clothes they stood in. The English and the Portuguese, had ships of war there, and they afforded to their countrymen, a refuge, both for their persons and property. Our trade with Para, which exceeds that we believe, of any other nation, and the lives of our citizens, were not thought worthy of similar protection.—The result will be read in the annexed details:

REVOLUTION AT PARA, AND MASSACRE OF THE INHABITANTS.—We learn from Capt. Tuttle, from Para, arrived yesterday afternoon, that the Tapulians, (Natives) made an attack on Para on the night of the 14th of August, succeeded in taking it on the 23d, and made a general massacre of all the white inhabitants they could get at, the majority of which had taken boats on the first alarm. The American Consul got on board of the brig Mercator, which sailed 7 days before for this city, having lost all his effects, and happy to escape with his life. The brig was compelled to leave all her papers. Com Morris of the Brazillian Navy, having in command 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 brig, and 1 schooner of war, together with a Portuguese vessel of war and one English man of war, assisted the President in repelling the Natives, but without success, and dropped down to Cape Antonia on the 24th, having on board 3000 inhabitants who had escaped.

Landing the females and children at the Island of Mirago under the care of a guard, the men he had organized for the purpose of re-taking the place if possible, Com. Taylor had declared the city of Para under blockade. The brig Mercator, with the American Consul, C. J. Smith, Esq., passenger on board, has arrived since we received the account of the Revolution at Para by Captain Tuttle. We learn from her the following additional particulars. The President having taken no precautionary measures against this attack, which was daily expected, and of which he had been repeatedly advised both by deserters and letters, by the Chief of the Rebels, (Antonia Vinagre) who had threatened to fall upon the city, unless his brother, Pedro, who was then a prisoner on board the Mexican ships of war, was released The foreigners and native residents had confided in the strength and wisdom of the Provincial Government, and of the efficiency of the Marine Department for protection, and they postponed embarking until absolutely surrounded by the natives, not allowing themselves time to save their clothing or valuable effects, and some not even a shift of clothing. Our countryman, Mr Upton, had barely time to flee on board, leaving his books in his Counting house, which were thrown into the street and destroyed.

The Indians were seen firing from the windows of the American Consul's house at the English marines stationed at Mr. Campbell's opposite, and the U. S. flag was torn up.

It was supposed the slaughter must have been immense as the motto of the Indians has been "extermination of the whites," and a more complete sack of any city probably never took place, than in this instance.

The brigs Malta and George were bound for Maranham full of passengers. The Br. sloop of war Race Horse, with all the English merchants on board was bound for the same place in a few days.

The Indians had about 150 to 200 armed men. The President had 300 men under him, ready for service, and several pieces of artillery which were left unspiked, and were fired from by the natives, at the whites in their retreat. The British and Portuguese vessels of war, each landed from 90 to 100 men to assist the authorities, but seeing their pusillanimity, they embarked again for their vessels.

At the late General Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, it was resolved that any diocess of a certain extent, containing eight thousand square miles, and thirty Presbyters, might with the consent of the Bishop thereof, be divided. At the instance of Bishop Onderdonk of New York, the following opinions were given as to certain parts of the church service.

I. That in the Confession in the Daily Morning and Evening Prayer, the people should follow the minister, not by paragraphs, as has been usual, but in the same manner as they unite in the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Confession in the Communion Service.

II. That in all joint acts, where the minister and people are to unite audibly, as in the Confessions, the Creeds, the Lord's Prayer, the Trisagion, and the last of the prayers for Ashe Wednesday, the word Amen should be pronounced by both the minister and the people: its use by the people alone being considered as then only proper when it is a response by them to an act of worship which has been audibly repeated by the minister only.

III. That there should be no prayer in the pulpit before sermon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

A large sum of money lost or stolen.—On Thursday the 17th instant, a trunk containing a large sum of money, supposed to be at least $20,000 in cash, with checks and other securities for a further amount, was put on board the steamboat bound from this city to Providence, to go from thence to Boston by the railroad. On the arrival of the car at Boston, the trunk was missing. An express was instantly sent with the news to Providence, which reached there in time for the steamboat which arrived here this morning. Amongst others who had remitted part of the missing money, &c. is the house of Morgan, Ketchum & Co., who sent $9000, partly in money and partly in checks; Messrs. Paine & Spalding, $6000; Mr. Bolles also sent money by the same conveyance. There were other sealed packages and letters in the trunk—one, apparently containing money, addressed to Charles Sprague, Cashier of one of the Boston banks. No trace of the lost property has yet been discovered, although some of the Police officers are in search of it.

"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit so freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hour in the morning I passed to my business, I always observed you without your coat at yours."

JUDGE WHITE.—On a recent visit which the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE had occasion to make to the city of Nashville, he received the following invitation, signed by a committee of sixty-four of the most respectable gentlemen of the place:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1835.

The Hon. Hugh L. White:

The undersigned, in behalf of your numerous personal and political friends in this place, gratified with the opportunity of testifying their undiminished confidence and regard, beg to tender you the compliment of a public dinner, at such early day as may suit your convenience. They are well apprised of your great disinclination to participate in festivities intended as marks of respect to yourself; but considering the cruel and unfounded imputation that the reckless spirit of party has poured out upon you of late, and the desire your oldest and most intimate acquaintances feel to vindicate you, we hope you will not deny them this passing and opportune occasion of manifesting their unshaken attachment to your public and private character.

To which the Judge returned the following answer:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1835.

Gentlemen: Your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by my personal friends in this place, was handed me a few minutes since.

Business requires that I shall continue my journey on to-morrow—it is, therefore, out of my power to accept it.

The reasons assigned for this distinguished evidence of your regard, are calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on my mind.

Whatever may hereafter be my situation in life, whether in a public, or a private station, I shall continue in the honest discharge of what I may deem my duty, under a full conviction that I have nothing to fear from "cruel and unfounded imputations," while my oldest, most intimate, and most intelligent acquaintances, feel so deep an interest in my vindication.

Be pleased to accept, for yourselves and my other personal and political friends in this place, my cordial acknowledgments for this manifestation of unshaken attachment to my public and private character, and believe that,

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

Judge White was invited to a public dinner by the citizens of Florence, in Alabama, whither he had just been called by business, but he declined that also.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

We perceive that a proclamation has been issued by the Governor, directing the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State to open the polls on the second Monday of November next, for the reception of the suffrages of the citizens, respecting the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Very little need be said by the conductors of the press to influence the minds of the people on the subject, for we believe that every person who takes an interest in the matter has formed his opinion. The great advantage which will result from the mere settlement of the question which has been the fruitful source of so much discord in our Legislature, will, in itself, induce very many to vote for the ratification of the compromise; and in addition to this, we think that several important alterations of the old Constitution strongly recommend the reception of the proposed amendments. The equalization of the representative ratio, and the withdrawal of the privilege of voting from the negroes, together with several other features, recommend the new Constitution as a whole, although some minor points may be liable to exception. The abolishment of borough representation which has been sometimes condemned, will in our estimation, be productive of no evil whatever. Our county will still send as many representatives as ever; and if (as has been said) the towns have uniformly sent the ablest members, their men of talent may still be nominated, and if they meet the approbation of the people, may be elected to represent us. We believe therefore, that the amended Constitution deserves and will receive the vote of ratification from a large majority of the citizens of the State.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

Several reasons why Martin Van Buren should not be elected President of the United States. 1. He is in effect nominated by General Jackson, and the President should never be permitted to nominate or electioneer for his successor. 2. He is the Candidate of the *Office-holders,* and not the Candidate of the *People.* 3. He is the prolific parent of the odious system of proscription for opinion's sake, setting the first example in his own Department, whilst Secretary of State. 4. He sanctioned the removal of the public monies from the depository in which they had been placed by the PEOPLE'S Representatives. 5. He is known to sustain the monstrous pretensions set up by the Executive in his PROTEST—an instrument which would centre all power in the hands of the President and destroy every other branch of the Government. 6. He has done more than any other individual to turn the eyes of public men to the President, rather to the People, for the rewards of public service. 7. His opinions are not certainly known on any single question now agitating the country. He has been a Federalist and a Republican—war and anti-war—State-rights man and Consolidationist—Tariff and Anti-Tariff—Jackson and Anti-Jackson—Bank and Anti-Bank—against universal suffrage and for universal suffrage. His motto seems to be, "Change as ye list, ye breeze," I'll sail before the wind.

Raleigh Register.

The Neapolitan Indemnity—The National Intelligencer gives the following information respecting the payment of the indemnity:

The Messrs. Wells, of Paris, it is known, are the agents for receiving the money in Naples. The instalment was not due there till the 8th of June. On that day the Neapolitan Government, it is understood, made the payment in specie to the correspondent of the Messrs. Wells. Their correspondent took the earliest steps to remit the proceeds to Paris, where it would probably arrive about the first of August. Immediately on its receipt there, measures were arranged to have it remitted to New York, where it is expected to be ready by the 20th inst., or on the arrival of the next packet from Havre. As soon as the money reaches New York, and the Treasury Department is advised thereof, the payment will be made to the claimants.

FOREIGN.

New York, September 18.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the ship Havre, from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris and Havre papers, to the 14th August, inclusive.

The laws relating to the restrictions on the press and liberty of speech, were under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Report of M. Hebert was read on the 11th, and the Committee had adopted the provisions of the law with some slight alterations. The report on the law respecting the vote by jury, has also been adopted by the Committee, with some variation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 14.—According to accounts from Murcia, the people, in the night of the 30th ult., rose and demanded that the authorities should set at liberty several men belonging to the mobolized company of the Urban Guard, who, it is said, were confined for having deserted at Lorca, where the company was on duty. They were released. On the following day, farther symptoms of disorder were apparent, and apprehension entertained of an attack upon the convents.

The magistrates assembled, and among other measures, they called upon the Urban militia, who remained under arms all night on the public square of the arsenal, as well as the magistrates themselves. The rioters advanced with loud shouts, but were checked by the sight of the armed force, and it was hoped there would be no disturbance. At day break, however, the convents of St. Dominic, the Trinity, of Mercy, and of St. Francis, suddenly appeared on fire, and the flames raged with such violence, that the convent of Mercy alone was saved.

One monk perished, the rest having taken flight on the first breaking out of the disorders in the town. On the 1st inst. an inventory was taken of all the effects found in the Convents of the town, for they were abandoned. According to further letters, the Convent of the Minimims of Alcantarilla was reduced to ashes on the first. It is also stated, but not with any degree of certainty, that the Convent of St. Catherine of the Mount, has suffered the same fate. The authorities have taken all necessary measures for preventing a recurrence of similar disorders.

Address of the Americans in Paris to the King.

The following is the address presented the king by the numerous deputation from the Americans in Paris on Sunday last:

"SIRE,—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, participating in the common joy which felt at the providential escape of your majesty from the murderous attempt lately made upon your life beg leave to offer to your majesty, and to the royal family, as well as to the French nation, their sincere congratulations. In doing this, they cannot withhold the expression of their abhorrence of the deep depravity in which that attempt originated nor of their cordial sympathy with the friends and relatives of those who unhappily fell victims to it. They beg leave, at the same time, to express their earnest wishes for the happy prolongation of your majesty's life, and for the continued and lasting prosperity of the French nation."

His Majesty replied in these terms:—

Gentlemen: I am much gratified by these congratulations of the Americans now resident in Paris. I wish, gentlemen, I could express to my satisfaction how highly I appreciate your sentiments on the late horrid attempt; but you will understand the feelings of my heart better than I can express them to you. Gentlemen, I admire your country, and I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the many acts of kindness extended to me when the stormy vicissitudes of my younger days drove me to seek an asylum in America; and I wish you may individually convey to your fellow citizens the feelings with which I receive you, and the assurances of my grateful recollection of the hospitality I have enjoyed among you during my residence in the United States, as well as the expression of my sincere and hearty good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your nation."

The reply, not less gratifying to the body to whom it was addressed than honorable to the generous recollections of the Royal speaker, was delivered by his majesty with a tone of cordial kindness and feeling, which was felt by every individual present. The deputation then took its leave.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Later from Europe.—The *Napoleon,* packet from Liverpool of the 24th ult. furnishes us London dates to the 23d, and Paris of the 20th.

In England the municipal corporation bill absorbed all interest. It had been so modified by the House of Lords, where it was still under discussion, that it is no longer the same bill, and it is confidently said the Commons will not accept such a mutilated thing. Great excitement prevailed in the kingdom, and of course, against the Lords, who are supposed to be thwarting the popular branch.

In France the *gag-laws*—outrageous anywhere, and especially outrageous in a country with a written charter, guaranteeing the liberty of the press—were under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. All material amendments are repelled, and there seems little reason to doubt, that the bills will pass as proposed by ministers.

The affairs of Spain seem no nearer any peaceful issue. The forces of Carlos do not quail before those of the Queen, augmented though they be, by foreign auxiliaries.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Aug. 22.

We have had a more limited demand for Cotton this week, and a flatter market than last; prices are still more unsteady, and in the common qualities of American, purchases have been made at full ½d. decline upon our last quotations, which for any kind are not easily obtained. Exporters have taken 750 bales of American and 100 Surat, but in speculation nothing has been done this week. The imports are, U. States 19,214, total 22,893 bags, the sales are 7,210 bags, including 80 Sea Island 23d to 36d and 20 stained do 12d to 15½d, 880 Alabamas 9d to 11¾d; 3100 Orleans 9½d to 12¾d.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—The sales in cotton today, amount to 1200 bales, at yesterday's prices, with a dull and inactive market.

It is a singular coincidence that "Judge *Lynch*" is actually a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Mississippi the scene of the Vicksburg gamblers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1835.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of last Saturday evening, presents us with this paragraph:

War, at Last!—It appears by the Cleveland papers received this morning, that the hot-bloods of Michigan and Ohio have actually succeeded in getting up a real BATTLE—not being disposed to let all their blustering and bravado go for nothing.

We mentioned yesterday, that the army of Michigan militia, lately encamped at Toledo, having been disbanded, had returned to their homes; and it was anticipated that all immediate cause for hostile collision had been removed: but from the accounts before us, it seems that—from some cause or other, which is not stated—hostilities have really commenced between the belligerants, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the matter which they are wrangling about.

The bulletin account of the action, on the part of the Ohioans—though not official—sets forth as follows. On the morning of the 15th inst., the Sheriff of Monroe county, accompanied by a body of armed men, made a descent upon the village of Toledo, and captured the Sheriff of Lucas county, whom they carried off. The party re-appeared in the course of the day, in search of such Judges and officers as were acting under the laws of Ohio; but did not succeed in getting hold of them, as the citizens of Toledo had armed themselves for battle, and made such stout resistance, that after the exchange of about one hundred shots, the invading party fled. They were hotly pursued, but being on horseback, were not overtaken.

There is one feature of this splendid affair, which is worthy of all admiration. It is the singularly *bloodless result* of the victory—none being killed, and only one person injured by a contusion.

The bulletin further adds, that the "Wolverines," resenting under the defeat, declared like "Ancient Pistol," that "All *Toledo* shall *smoke* for this!"—in short, intimated an intention of returning on the night after the conflict, for the purpose of burning the town! The citizens of the place, accordingly, were making vigorous preparations for defence, when the last advices left. The world will therefore rest in suspense, until the story of that night's doings shall be forthcoming.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 22d ult., published in the New York Gazette, gives the following melancholy account of Mr. Barry, our new Minister to Spain:

"The American Minister, (Mr Barry) to the Court of Spain, is stopping at the same house with myself. His sleeping apartment is directly opposite mine, and if I can form an opinion from what I hear and see, he is much more likely to go very shortly a far longer journey than from hence to Madrid. He appears to be rapidly sinking under a consumption, scarce ever quits his bed, and coughs continually. I learn he was in wretched health previous to leaving the United States, and will hardly ever out of his berth during the passage."

The London Post thus speaks of our countryman, Mr. Kennedy's novel:

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.—*By the author of 'Swallow Barn'*—"This is a genuine American novel, with all the national peculiarities of scenery and character, incident, manners and dialect, 'thick upon it.' 'Consequent and accordingly' it is rough, racy, and original—full of log huts, long rifles, gloomy forests, pathless wildernesses, 'battle and murder, and sudden death.' There is the proper proportion of love making and no want of stirring events and striking characters. It has a sort of family likeness to Cooper's 'Spy,' and, like that, contains a faithful and frightful picture of the horrors and miseries of civil war."

An Extraordinary Fact.—One of the steamboats arrived a few evenings since with 500 passengers. On landing, every Hotel and Boarding House was full—accommodations for a great number of them could not be had, and they were compelled to take the steamboat and go to Jersey City to get shelter for the night. Astor's Hotel, (if finished) and many other Boarding Houses, would not be sufficient to accommodate the crowds of strangers that are coming to our city.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

An act has been proposed in the Legislature of Massachusetts, for abolishing capital punishment, and substituting in the place of it the following provisions:

"Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted* That when any person shall hereafter be convicted of the crime of murder, all contracts, of whatever nature, to which the person so convicted shall be a party, shall be affected, changed, or annulled, in the same manner as they severally would have been by the death of the person so convicted. The bonds of matrimony between the husband or the wife, as the case may be, and the person so convicted, shall be dissolved; the person so convicted shall cease to have any title to or interest in his own estate, real and personal, and the same shall be treated, be disposed of, and descend, in all respects as if his actual death had taken place on the day when he was convicted as aforesaid; and all power and authority of whatever nature which he might lawfully have or exercise over any other person or persons, shall, from and after his conviction as aforesaid, cease and determine as if he were dead."

MOBILE, Sept. 4.

The New York Commercial is right in its disbelief of the story that "the Frenchmen who had attempted to extort money from their brother by abduction, and threatening to murder the child, had been *hanged* by the people upon a tree." There is no truth in the tale. The Frenchmen are by this time safe in Europe.—*Mobile Register.*

LETTERS are bad authority on general subjects, as every editor has occasion to know. Some days since, at least three letters were received in town from Mobile, that the Rev. Mr. Warren, formerly of that city, had been Lynched at Donaldsville, Louisiana. A letter received from another quarter, stated that Mr. Tom, a noted Abolitionist, had received 39 lashes under Lynch law in Kentucky. Both reports we have reason to believe, are without foundation.—*Jour. of Com.*

A new way of applauding a public Speaker.—At a late public meeting, one of the orators addressed the assembly as follows:—"My dear brethren, it has been the usual custom for an audience to testify their approbation of the Speaker by clapping of hands, but I beg to recommend for your adoption a new method of clapping less tumultuous, and much more pleasing; when you leave this place clap your hands into your pockets and clap your money into the plate to receive it, and the Lord give it his blessing." The address had the desired effect.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Bank of the United States.—The manner in which this Institution is winding up, has gained for it the approbation of the candid among its enemies. It is understood that it has effected a sale of the debt at not less than *ten* of its offices, to local institutions or companies in their vicinity; and we are happy to state that the office in this town is one which has thus been disposed of. The entire amount of the good debt has been transferred to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, whose office in this place will go into operation on Thursday next, in the building at present occupied by the United States Bank. This will relieve the debtors to the Bank from the pressure which was anticipated from the sudden close of the Branch, and withdrawal of so large an amount of Capital from circulation. To this community the arrangement is of vast importance. The terms of the sale are said to be similar to those at other offices, say a credit of one, two, three and four years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The other offices which have thus been disposed of, so far as we have seen them announced, are, those at Buffalo, Baltimore, Charleston, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth; and it is understood that negotiations are in progress for the Branches at New York and Richmond, and probably others.

These things certainly do not look much like an attempt to create a panic by a pressure on the money market, with which the Globe and its blind followers have been charging the Bank for months past.

The Branch of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, which will go into operation in this town on Thursday next, will be under the direction of the following Board, viz:

JOHN HUSKE,
CHARLES P. MALLETT,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS,
CONSTANT JOHNSON, and
DAVID A. RAY, Esquires.

Of whom John Huske, Esq. has been appointed President. Ichabod Wetmore, Esq. of Raleigh, is Cashier, and Louis D. Henry, Esq. Attorney, for the Branch.

Fire.—On the night of the 18th inst., the Stable of Mr. Daniel Sinclair, in this County, took fire and was burnt to the ground, together with a quantity of blade Fodder, and two valuable Horses belonging to Neill McLean, which were placed there for the night. The fire probably originated in some carelessness in carrying fire into the Stable.

Frost.—We had the first white frost for the season on Friday morning last. It was probably too slight to do any damage to the growing crop.

Cotton.—Since our last, more or less of the new crop has arrived daily, and been sold at 16.25 to 16.55.

Large quantities of goods have been received by our merchants within a few days, indicating ample preparation for an active winter's business.

The following articles show that the receipts at Southern markets are very large for this period of the season:

Augusta, Sept. 18.

COTTON MARKET.—The receipts of Cotton have increased very much during the last week, and will average now about 300 bales per day: It sells freely from wagons, at from 17 to 17½ cts. A few bales extra fine in square bales sold yesterday at 17⅞ cts.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 18.

Cotton.—Since our last 854 bales have been received. The prices have varied from 16½ to 17¼. We understand, however, that 17⅞ was paid yesterday for one lot.

The Raleigh Register says it is informed that the Van Buren party in Cumberland County will oppose the ratification of the Amended Constitution. This may be true to a small extent; to the same extent, probably, to which the Convention question was used to effect a particular object. But we believe that there is too much honesty and patriotism in the ranks of the party generally to admit of the supposition that they will be governed by party views on such a question.

The New York American is not willing to be understood as approving of the violation of a law of that State, because of its supposed conflict with the popular sentiment; and complains that we did not quote its language. We intended to do so, at the time; but the paper containing it was mislaid. We certainly did understand that language as indicating approbation of the course expected to be taken by the people in regard to one dollar notes, and rejoice to find it now disavowed.

We have been very sincere in our respect for the American, having read it for eight or ten years past, with more pleasure than any other paper of that city, even when we have differed from it on political questions. It has lately, however, gone wrong, in our view, upon a question of vastly more importance than of who should be President. Its friends in the South deeply regret that it has, in any way, and to any extent, countenanced the doings and doctrines of that party at the North, who have disturbed the harmony of the country, and may sever its Union, by meddling with a matter which does not concern them. We wish it were in our power to convince the American of the dangerous tendency of that meddling spirit; but as so many more able pens have failed of effect, *we* could not hope to succeed.

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Register of Aug. 27, says—"We are confident in the opinion that White will receive the electoral vote of Mississippi. The people are not prepared to submit the right of suffrage to the Baltimore Convention."

Texas.—This province is becoming more and more unsettled, and there is a prospect of an immediate war with Mexico, which would speedily be followed by a declaration of independence. The matters complained of by Texas, are, "The alarming progress of centralism through the rest of the Mexican republic—a threatened invasion by Santa Anna—a meditated sale of a large quantity of settled territory—the imposition of burthensome and unequal taxes on the commerce of the country—and the arrest of the Gov'r."

The New Orleans American says,

"The Texonians look with confidence towards their fellow citizens of the United States, particularly to those of the western States, for assistance in case of a war with Santa Anna. It is hoped that they will not be disappointed in this expectation. In fact we believe that at the first signal, thousands of the hardy sons of the West will cross the boundary to join their former fellow citizens in maintaining the principles of '76."

Marlborough Court House, S. C. Sept. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Lodged in the Jail of this District, on the 19th inst., a white man, who appears to be perfectly insane, and when taken up was unable to tell where he was from, or whither he was going. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very thin visage, and when questioned, appears to have forgotten his real name—but calls himself by various names, such as Gen Lafayette, Stafford, George Dunker, &c., and sometimes says he is from Pennsylvania, and at other times that he is from Argyle. He is bare-foot, and very badly clothed, in fact almost naked—and at present is in very bad health.

If any person should know who the above described person may be, he will confer a favour by writing me.

E. L. HENAGAN,
Sh'ff Marlboro' Dist.

Revival near Fayetteville.—We learn by a letter just received from our Bro. McDaniel, that the prospects in his church are exceedingly encouraging. "The first symptoms of an incipient revival," he observes, "were witnessed about the last of July, at our sacramental season. Eight were received at that meeting. Since that time the work has increased, so that numbers have become the subjects of converting grace, and are now rejoicing in God. Numbers more are now deeply impressed; and prospects more promising for a great harvest of souls, seldom cheer the heart of a pastor."

Biblical Recorder.

Expedition in Travelling.—We are assured (says the Norfolk Herald,) that arrangements are making, and will be completed in a few days, for running a line of stages between the town of Halifax in North Carolina and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, in connexion with the Baltimore and Norfolk line of steamboats. Passengers from the North will thus be forwarded on their way from Philadelphia to Halifax in about 36 hours! And the time will be considerably less, some six weeks hence, when our rail road is finished to its nearest point of distance from Halifax—say 18 miles.

We have been requested to suggest the propriety of calling a Public Meeting of the citizens of town and country, during our Superior Court week, for the purpose of considering of the propriety of adopting measures, looking to an extension of the Petersburg and Norfolk Rail Roads to this City.

Raleigh Register.

The Alexandria Gazette holds this candid language:

"Justice requires that we should say that recent events have caused somewhat of a reaction at the North, and that public feeling is not now so decided in favor of the South as it was three weeks ago. The advances at the North have not been received with a corresponding spirit at the South. The professions and resolutions of the citizens of those places at which Anti-Abolition meetings were held, have been met in some instances with coldness, in others with sneers, in others with reproaches. Philadelphia itself, exhibiting as it did a most noble instance of affectionate solicitude and brotherly affection, received no favor from a particular quarter. And New York, aiming to prevent violence by too strong action, was itself violently rebuked and denounced. It is not in human nature to bear tamely and quietly such conduct, and hence it is that the public ardor on our behalf has been cooled at the North."

It is stated that the notorious Robert Potter, of North Carolina, is now engaged in organizing the militia of Texas to oppose the Mexican troops.—*Saturday Ev. Post.*

JAMES FOREST, Esq. Member elect from the county of Orange to the next House of Commons, we learn from the Hillsborough Recorder, died at his residence in that county, on the 14th inst. aged about 46.

The Comet.—Halley's Comet was observed by Prof. Anderson, of Columbia College, on the morning of Saturday the 19th, a little before 2 o'clock, visible to the naked eye, and again this morning still more distinctly, about the same hour. It may be readily seen, as he informs us, with an ordinary Opera glass, by any one who knows its place. It should be looked for in a range with the stars of the third magnitude, in the knees of the Twins, and as much above the higher of these stars as that is above the lower. About 1 o'clock this Constellation may be seen a little to the north of the eastern part of the Heavens.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The White Flag at Union Hill.—A gentleman residing at Union Hill, Alabama, formerly a citizen of this State and member of the Legislature, under date the 3rd inst. writes to the Editor as follows: "I take pleasure in informing you that the *White* flag flies high in this quarter. I am not satisfied here, and expect to return to North Carolina in the course of 12 months.—*Ral. Star.*

The Mails.—The immaculate Amos is quite as inefficient as Major Barry. There is no such thing as regularity in the time of arrival, and the contents of the mails are *always* deficient. The packages due on Sunday, the 20th, came to hand about midnight on Wednesday, while passengers who had accompanied the same mail from New York to Baltimore arrived here *three days* before it.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Bank of the United States.—There is much force in the annexed brief paragraph from the Maryland Republican. The dominant party proscribed the Bank, because it would not be subservient to their political schemes, forced it to wind up its affairs; and now when it begins to do so, by calling in its debts, the same party raise a clamor against it for the very measures which they have forced it to adopt.

The United States Bank charter expires on the 3d March next. Complaints are made because they are calling upon other Banks for settlement. A draft, for only $400,000, upon the chief pet Bank of New York, (the Manhattan,) last week, created the utmost consternation, and which did not subside for three days. All idea of re-chartering the Bank is at an end. Loans to the amount of upwards of forty millions of dollars, and bills of exchange to the amount of twenty-one and a half millions, making together sixty-one and a half millions of dollars, are now due to the United States Bank. When it was determined not to re-charter the Bank, it was of course understood that the Bank must make all who owed them pay up. The difficulty of doing that, was taken into the estimate of course, or should have been. Let us have no complainings now—too late—too late—we must meet at the close. There is nothing now in the task of winding up the Bank, which every man that chose to look ahead beyond the length of his own nose, could not have foreseen. Let us have no panic about it. The people of business have the thing to do, and they can do it, and no doubt will do it.—*Maryland Republican.*

Important—We learn that the United States Branch Bank at Charleston, has sold out to the new "Charleston Bank," and that an arrangement for the sale of the Baltimore Branch to one of the local Banks in that city, was expected to be closed yesterday. It is understood also that overtures have been made for the New York Branch to one of the local Banks here, but we are not apprised what progress has been made in the negotiation, or with what prospects of a satisfactory result.

If this information is true, as we believe it is substantially, it will be welcome news to the merchants, as an earnest that the winding up of the United States Bank will be effected without creating any serious convulsion in the money market. The idea, as we understand it, is for the business of the Branch, in any particular city, to be transferred *en masse* to one of the local Banks in the same city, and by that Bank to be closed up in conformity to the charter.—*N Y Jour. Com*

The Bank of the United States.—We have been informed that the Bank of the United States has sold out its branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth, to some of the local banks, and that negotiations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more other places. Of all other modes of winding up such an institution, such a process is the most advisable for all parties concerned.

In the first place the Bank will realize its capital much more speedily and surely, than by collecting its own debts; and in the second place, the debtors to the Bank, by being transferred to another institution, which is not obliged to demand immediate payment, can obtain time on their accommodation loans, and fresh discounts to meet business notes and acceptances.

Of the terms of these sales we are not apprised, but we learn that the purchasing banks have taken the whole current debt at a small discount, payable in two to five years, and at a rate of interest which allows them a profit on the transaction. The managers of the Bank deserve credit for their efforts in relation to this policy, which cannot fail, in those places where it is adopted, to obviate the pressure which might otherwise result.

Phil. Gazette.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls on the New York Canals for the two first weeks in Sept. amount to the sum of $101,080 22. This exceeds the receipts for the corresponding 2 weeks in 1834 by the sum of $24,750 41; and it exceeds the receipts for the same time in 1833, when the tolls on merchandize were 25 per cent higher than now, by the sum of $14,731 21.

The whole tolls from the opening of navigation to the 14th Sept., amount to the sum of $963,310 22; being an increase, from last year, up to the same time, of $178,750.

Albany Argus.

A statistical article in a late number of the Albany Argus shows that the trade on the New York Canal is still largely on the increase. A comparison of the aggregate of tolls received up to the 31st August, during the present year and up to the same date of the preceding year, proves that the amount of merchandise transported westward is nearly *fifty* per cent. greater this year than the last. A similar comparison in reference to the produce sent eastward proves that the increase this year over the last is about fifty-five per cent. It is ascertained that this vast increase is drawn from regions of country beyond the bounds of the State of New York.

Every day the effective population of poor North Carolina is thinned by emigration, and the spirit is fearfully increasing. Yesterday *Mr. Bell*, one of our most useful and respectable citizens, took his departure, accompanied by his numerous family, and attended by the good wishes of every member of the community. Many other estimable citizens are preparing to follow his example, and in a few years Newbern will be people by a new and a different people!

Newbern Spectator.

In no section of the United States, says the Norfolk Beacon, is the spirit of emigration moving more rapidly than in Eastern Virginia. Hundreds of the best portion of the population of the Old Dominion are rapidly wending their way to the grand emporium of the South or to the far West. Upwards of 30 or 40 of our most promising young men will, in the short period of one month, bid adieu to our good old borough.

The Independence of the Press.—Every body talks at times of the want of independence of the Press, especially when editors of newspapers decline publishing articles communicated by others, which the latter think are deserving of insertion. There is no doubt a vast deal of this want of independence.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Our own editorial experience teaches us that there is much more independence required, and its exercise is more frequently demanded, in refusing articles than in admitting them. The want of independence is oftener manifested in the insertion of objectionable communications, than in their rejection.—*National Intelligencer.*

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE MCLEAN.—By the following letter, which we find in the Columbus Journal—published there at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed—it appears that Judge McLEAN has distinctly withdrawn himself from the field of competition for the Presidency:

RICHLAND, (O.) Aug. 31, 1835.

Dear Sir: Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize, and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State, on the subject of the election of President, and as you are Chairman of one of the principal committees which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication:

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the Presidency I have given my friends to understand in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen who looked to the office, as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things. My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nominations—and from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed—necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes *me* from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and, of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to my myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account. With great respect, I am,

Very truly and sincerely yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

MOSES H. KIRBY, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

What does this mean?—The Louisville Journal says, "We suspect that Rucker, after all, was a saint in comparison with some of his associates in the Baltimore Convention. We have a letter before us from a respectable gentleman, who states, that one of the chief officers of that body, whose name we think proper for the present to suppress, brought an action at law, a few years ago, against a distinguished fellow-citizen, for charging him with being a free negro or mulatto and with having poisoned his own wife. *The verdict was for the defendant.* The charges were proved to the Jury's entire satisfaction."

DIED,

At his residence in Sampson County, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, aged 63 years. The deceased was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a benevolent and useful member of society; his virtues will be long remembered, and his loss deeply felt by all his acquaintance.

"Thus man, the sport of bliss and cares,
Rises on Time's eventful sea;
And, having swell'd a moment there,
Thus melts into eternity!"—*Communicated.*

Lately, near Quincy, Florida, Mr MURDOCH SHAW, formerly of this town, son of Mr. John B. Shaw, of Robeson County, N. C.

In Richmond County, on the 21st instant, Mrs. ANN POWELL, consort of Robert Powell, Esq., aged 58 years, 8 months and 20 days. She bore her illness fourteen days with Christain fortitude, and died with a full assurance of a better world. She was a pious member of the Baptist Church for thirty-three years, and has left her husband, five sons and two daughters, and a number of friends and relations to lament their loss.—*Communicated.*

Lately, in Tennessee, aged 68, the Hon. WILLIE BLOUNT, formerly Governor of that State.

In Charleston, on the 22d inst., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. JOHN H. JAMES, a native of Wilmington, (N. C.) and for the last five years a resident of Charleston.

In Caswell county, on the 3d ult. JOSEPH SCOTT, father of Solicitor General John Scott, in the 67th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 28, Henrietta Steamboat Company's Boat Henry Clay, with Goods, for F. Lane, G. J. Streety, Hybart & Strange, G. W. McDonald, H. P. Peck, Johnson & Carpenter, L. Brown, Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for J. H. Halcomb, J. Cowles, of the interior.

Also, on the 21st, Tillinghast's boat Packet, with Goods, for Johnson & Carpenter, A. V. W. Hewlett, Sandford & Co., L. Brown, J. Kyle, Blake & Steel and S. W. Murley, of this place; and for R. C. Hattaway, Wm. Murphy and B. Clemmons, of the interior.

Also, on the 22d, Tillinghast's boats Anna Pink, Eliza and Water Witch, with Goods, for L. Brown, Blake & Steel, Johnson & Carpenter, G. J. Streety, E. J. Hale, J. Kyle, Arch'd Campbell, Stark & Pearce, Sandford & Co., A. V. W. Hewlett, of this place; and for R. C. Hattaway, Wm. Murphy, J. Gales & Son, B. Clemmons, J. Harper, T. Ballard, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Sept. 24th, Tillinghast's boats Eliza and Packet, and on the 25th Anna Pink, with Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, &c. for E. B. Richardson, W. C. Cook, C. T. Haigh, N. McKinnon, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker and R. C. McMaster.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 29.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	16 a 16½	Salt,	60 a 65
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

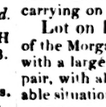
HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.



All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville Sept. 29. 1835 56tf.

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by

C. P. MALLETT.

Sept 29, 1835 56 tf.

LARGE SALE OF

GROCERIES, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st day of October, will be sold at our Auction Store in Fayetteville, on a credit of 3 and 4 months, the following valuable GROCERIES, viz:

100 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Cuba do,
50 do St. Domingo do,
75 hhds Molasses,
20 hhds P. R. Sugars,
80 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 kegs Nails,
5 tons well assorted Castings,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3000 bushels St. Ubes Salt, (handsome quality,)
400 sacks Liverpool do,
15 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
10 barrels green Copperas,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass.

THOS SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

September 28, 1835 56-ts

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by Henry Horn, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to sale, at Public Auction, on Saturday next, 3d Oct. sundry Articles, among which are

2 PAIR Patent Balances,
1 two Horse Wagon,
1 Dray and Harness,
Lot of Burnt Salt,
Lot of Plaister Paris,
Lot of Hay,
Lot of Lumber, &c.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auct'rs.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28 1835

The REAL ESTATE

IS offered at private sale until the 1st day of December next. If not disposed of at or previous to that time, it will then be sold at Public Auction, of which due notice will be given.

Lots corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, with Store and Ware Houses, Stables and Sheds. It is one of the best Stands for a large Barter Business and has great conveniences for carrying on the same.

Lot on Hay Mount, on the Southern side of the Morganton Road, which is highly improved, with a large and comfortable Dwelling in good repair, with all necessary out Houses. It is a desirable situation for health and distance from business.

ALSO, THE HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

One Barouche and Harness,
Three Milch Cows,
One Heifer 2½ years old.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville Sept. 28, 1835

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

September 28

Notice.

A BILL of Exchange, drawn by Arch'd McRae, Wilmington, in favor of W. S. Campbell, August 15, 1835, at 90 days date, accepted by Willkings & Belden, for Six hundred and Sixteen 47 100 dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Sept. 28, 1835. 56 tf

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J HALE

TEMPERANCE.

THE Fayetteville Temperance Society, will meet in the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening next, at early candle light. A general attendance of the Citizens of the town and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

H. LEETE, Sec'ry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835,

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

THE Members of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" are hereby notified that their next Regular meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 5th of October next, at half past six o'clock P. M. Punctuality in attendance at the time specified is requested.

JNO. CARNEY, Sec'y.

September 22, 1835. 55 2wi.

POETRY.

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. HALE: The following lines are of very recent origin—I was much pleased with the author's sentiments on perusing them—they are supposed to be from the pen of PEABODY of Massachusetts. If you think them worthy, please give them a place in your paper, and oblige C.

NIGHT.

Night is the time for rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round our aching breast
The curtain of repose.
Stretch the tired limb, and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed.

Night is the time for dreams,
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is, and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife:
Ah! visions less beguiling far,
Than waking dreams by daylight are.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseen tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes, that were angels in their birth,
But perished young, like things of earth.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole
Descries, athwart the abyss of night,
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray:
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod
And hold communion there with God.

JACKSON HOTEL
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS H MASSEY

Fayetteville. Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber

J. MUNN.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835 43-tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES. &c &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertion are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m.] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District S. C., April 20, 1833

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr, aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D Hay, Brueon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B Haigood

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1833

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist Fayetteville.

August 4. 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

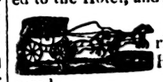
MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 23, 1835. 38tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834 41f

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835 44 tf

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLean, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON, one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Coach Makers.

September 5, 1835. 53tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1835.

Charles P. Mallett vs. John G. Flowers. } Original Attachment. Sheriff's return "Nothing to be found" James Gillespie summoned as Garnishee. Garnishment filed.

ON MOTION, *Ordered,* that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the defendant John G Flowers appear before the Superior Court of Law in and for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then to plead to issue, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him by default, and the monies in the hands of the Garnishee condemned.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D 1835.

HENRY W AYER, C. S C.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council,* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership formerly subsisting between NORRIS PECK and HENRY P. PECK, both of Berlin, in the County of Hartford, under the firm of

N. & H. P. PECK,

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of July, instant, and the said HENRY P. PECK, is authorised to receive all company claims. Dated at Berlin, the 27th of July A. D 1835.

NORRIS PECK,
HENRY P. PECK,

August 1, 1835. 53-tf.

LAND AGENCY.
WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO. (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835 34tf

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

M. R. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW. W WILLKINGS,
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14. 50-2m.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A SIX passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. Work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIRD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835 19tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Stancel, Richmond Court House, N C.

August 29. 52-6w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE